



A. J. MOREY, Editor.



## BOONE COUNTY.

A large meeting of the Democratic Voters of Boone county met in Convention at Burlington, last Monday, and unanimously determined to cast the vote of Boone county, which has 30 votes, for T. L. Jones, for Congress, on the 6th inst., at Newport.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

The good people of South Carolina are preparing to pass through the same sort of scourge that the damnable Holden, and his hounds put the people of North Carolina through. The radical mongrel party cannot exist, or even triumph where niggers are rampant very long without throwing the country into a state of terrorism, which has had the effect to drive or keep peaceful minded men from the polls, heretofore; but that sort of electioneering did not prove as successful in North Carolina, as Grant, Holden & Co., had expected. It has not been clearly understood by all the mongrels in South Carolina that a policy of the North Carolina strip shall be pursued. Time will develop their meanness, as nothing but that of a black kind and character will suit a South Carolina mongrel. Were the fiends of hell made incarnate and placed on earth they could not equal in degraded acts, those which have characterized the South Carolina Carpet-Bagger, Seala wag and nigger mongrel radical black republican. The plantation nigger with all his beastly hideousness, having grown up as a plantation slave, with no education or advice for his guidance in his freed condition, than that given him by that kind of men, who like Judas, would sell his Saviour or his country for money, we say such a nigger element as that is ruling South Carolina; and psalm-singing mongrels of the North declare that the hand of God is in the thing. To us, it looks much like the Devil. We hope that the time is not far distant, when this sort of Republicanism will be brought to an end—when this government will be administered by men, who have as white hearts as they have faces, and who will see to it that the Government of Washington will be continued and carried on for the benefit of the white man and for the white man alone.

The white people of South Carolina have been scourged sufficiently by the nigger hearted crew in that State, and will not be able to stand much more. We saw a letter from there the other day, and learned that a large number of the people had been persecuted so badly that they were compelled to leave there, and that many others were preparing to get away. Such is mongrelism, when pressed for votes.

## SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Just at this time the good people of Kentucky are terribly in earnest with reference to granting the municipality of Cincinnati the privilege of building a Railroad through our State.

We are pleased with the spirit, and its indications will undoubtedly be heeded—and we hope it will become boisterously spirited, and continue to grow stronger and stronger until the clabber-headed Legislators will render that kind of an answer which the interests of the country and the people demand.

Out upon these anti-progressive do-nothing, say-nothing, drink-and-pay nothing kind of people.

We want some live men and women for Kentucky just now. We want earnest, honest men, with none of the dog in the manger spirit about them. We must have them, or we all might as well fix up a fishing pole and buy a short-gun a piece, and hunt and fish for a livelihood.

This Railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga will be built, and the money for its construction, much of it, will be expended in Kentucky. The Farmer, the Grocer, the Merchant, our artisans of all kinds will receive their share.

Shall it be said that these people refused to be enriched? Shall it be

said that no road shall come through Kentucky, and that the people of Kentucky didn't have brains enough to know that they would be the winner?

The people are opening their eyes everywhere. In Newport, Kentucky, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held on the 27th ult., and a great delegation appointed for Lexington, next Monday. Here are their resolutions:

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the proposition of the City of Cincinnati to construct the Cincinnati Southern Railway, as a great trunk line through Kentucky, and believe that it will be the forerunner of many other lines, and will in a few years add to the wealth and material resources of the State more than any other public work heretofore projected.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to enable the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway to obtain the right to spend their money in our State, in such manner, and on such terms as will be acceptable to them, and promote the true interest of the State.

On the night of the 29th a big meeting was held in Covington, and a great many people present and a large delegation was appointed for Lexington next Monday. The resolutions for the occasion were good. Here they are:

Resolved, That the building of a railroad between Covington, Kentucky, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, as proposed by the City of Cincinnati, is an enterprise of incalculable value to the State of Kentucky, and that in our judgment every proper facility and encouragement should be given the City of Cincinnati forth construction of said road.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the refusal of our Legislature to grant a charter to the Trustees appointed under what is known as the "Ferguson Bill," was not based upon the merits of the case, but upon local and indefensible considerations. Whatever will add to the prosperity and wealth of the State as a whole must necessarily benefit every portion of it. No local jealousies should be permitted, therefore, to stand in the way of or defeat an enterprise so advantageous to the public in general.

Resolved, That we will heartily co-operate with the citizens of other portions of our State in the use of all proper means to secure from the Legislature of Kentucky such legislation as is required to secure the completion of the proposed road.

The people of Danville have held a big meeting and will have a delegation at the great Lexington Mass Meeting in Lexington.

The people of Woodford, have held a meeting and sent delegates.

The whole country are fully aroused on the Southern Railroad question, and we want the people of Harrison to come forward next Saturday, promptly, and let us have a "Thunderer" in the way of a Railroad meeting. Everybody, irrespective of parties is invited.

NEAR CYNTHIANA, Oct. 5th, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—As you have lent the columns of your paper, in the interest of the Common Schools, to other teachers, I beg the permission, this week, of saying a few words, bearing on this subject, which is certainly one of vital importance to the people.

On next Monday the Justices of the Peace will elect a Commissioner of Schools, who will serve for two years. Now, it is impossible for our schools to prosper and increase in usefulness, unless we have at their head a gentleman whose educational attainments as well as known energy and interest in those schools will guarantee a faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of the office. Until recently, as is well known to our teachers, the office has generally been held by men abundantly competent, it is true, but being burdened with other duties, they rarely found time to attend to many of the most essential duties of the office.

Our present Commissioner, I am gratified to be able to testify, has happily inaugurated a new era in the history of our country schools, and already are the fruits of his labors manifest, in the augmented interest shown in the success of the system as well as in the unusual number of schools in actual progress at this time.

If not regarded as intruding, I would therefore, respectfully beg leave to add my humble voice to those that have already given expression to their wishes, that in behalf of the educational interests of our county, a side from all personal considerations, our present Commissioner be retained.

Respectfully, A LADY TEACHER.

The Kentucky Central Railroad Suit.

In the suit of the old stockholders of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company against the heirs of R. B. Bowler and others, involving the title to what is now known as the Kentucky Central Railroad, and which has been pending several years in the Kenton Circuit Court was decided on the 20th, by Judge Menzies in favor of defendants. The case was one of great magnitude. The plaintiffs prayed an appeal, and will, of course, take the case to the Court of Appeals.

[For the Cynthiana News.]

## A GOLDEN WEDDING.

On the 29th ult., Mr. Robert Smith, living near Buena Vista, familiarly known as "Uncle Bob," celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding day.

Mr. Smith was married at the age of 26, and therefore was 76 years old on the fiftieth return of the anniversary of his wedding.

His estimable consort, venerable, and bent with the weight of years, is but a few months his junior.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their married life was attended by about one hundred and seventy-five of their neighbors and friends, only four of whom were present when the nuptial ceremony was performed fifty years before. What mighty and varied events have been crowded on the page of history within the space of their married life!

Fifty years ago, what is now the county of Harrison, presenting to the eye a vast array of cultivated fields and beautiful pastures, was nearly a wilderness. The wolf and the deer roamed through the forests. No shrill whistle of the locomotive, borne on the wings of the steam, greeted the ears of the lone husband man, as he went to his task in the early morning to clear away the primeval forest, surrounding his little log hut.

When we compare the difficulties and inconveniences under which our fathers labored and lived, to the facilities we now enjoy, we can form an adequate idea of the immense strides that have been made in our material progress.

Salt, in those days, was procured from the Blue Licks, in Nicholas county, by means of pack-saddles, carried on horses, wagons or common roads having not yet come into ordinary use. The merchants repleted their store of goods in the same manner, bringing their stock on horseback across the mountains from Philadelphia.

The art of making whisky was known to our fathers.

Mr. Smith was one among the first manufacturers in this county of this exhilarating beverage. And to their credit be it said, that they made no inferior article. The spurious leverage, falsely called whisky, which carries poison to the human system, was unknown to our good old fathers. They made the very best of copper distilled whisky, and drank no other. The process of manufacturing was simple.

Mr. Smith, when engaged in preparing this luxury for the palates of his countrymen, in the place of a pump, dipped the water, used in his distillery with a bucket, and carried his grain on a horse to a neighboring mill, that was turned by horse power. Early in the morning, having started the fires under the kettles, he repaired to the "clearing," with his ax, and at night on his return, finished up the business of the still house. This whisky was sold for 12½ cents per gallon.

Read this, ye Megibbons, ye Cooks and Ashbrooks, who bring to your aid the resources of the county, and thousands of capital, and the mighty power of steam to quench the thirst of the children of our fathers who lived in such simplicity!

But it is I were to record all that old father Smith related to me on his golden wedding day, about the history of those days when he was a young man, the columns of the "News" would not hold out. Therefore, I shall conclude after expressing the hope that the venerable couple, who amid the rejoicings of their children and grand children, and neighbors, on last Tuesday celebrated their Golden Wedding, will live to celebrate on the seventy-fifth return of their marriage day a Diamond Wedding.

A GUEST.

Premiums Taken by Kentuckians.

The following are the premiums taken by Kentuckians at the Illinois State Fair on the 29th ult.: Gus Shropshire, Paris, best heifer one year and under two, on Fanny Forester; L. L. Dorsey, Louisville, best brood mare over seven years old, on Leaf of Gold Dust. A. C. Shropshire, of Leesburg, Harrison county, had a fine herd of short-horns on the ground, and sold to Harvey Sandusky, of Vermilion county, Illinois, himself an ex-Kentuckian, two heifers, one a yearling and one a two-year-old, for \$4,000. Augustus Shropshire, of Bourbon, had with him a yearling bull, the Duke of Townsend, valued at \$2,000.

[For the Cynthiana News.]

## EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

Thursday, September 29th.

Intense excitement has been created in diplomatic circles at London by the receipt at the Foreign Office of a note from Russia declaring that Prussia is continuing the war for the purpose of acquiring vast possessions which will make her the dominant power in Europe. The note is regarded as a virtual declaration of war against Prussia. An attaché of the Russian legation states that the movement in Turkey was only a feint, and that 400,000 troops were now massed on the Russian frontier.

Strasburg, after a heroic defense, surrendered yesterday morning at two o'clock to the Prussians. By this surrender four hundred and fifty-one officers and seventeen thousand men laid down their arms. The Prussians have not yet entered Orleans. They came near the city and then commenced moving back toward Paris. It is stated that Prince Albert received a dispatch which seemed suddenly to change his plans. The Prussians have entirely evacuated Fontainebleau. The Prussians attacked Raon on Monday, but were repulsed. An armistice of forty-eight hours was concluded at Mezieres on Monday, for the removal of the wounded. The Prussian corvette Bertha has been sunk in the Luxine Sea after a protracted engagement with three French frigates. The British Cabinet meets on Friday to consider the question of intervention. It is semi-officially reported at Berlin that Montaudry has been taken.

Friday, September 30th.

It is stated in addition to the important intelligence conveyed in our special dispatch yesterday, that the Russian Minister at Berlin has been instructed to demand of Prussia a full and categorical explanation of her purposes and policy in continuing the war with France. There is great excitement both in Berlin and London. The English Cabinet was called to meet yesterday, instead of Friday, in consequence of an urgent dispatch from Lord Lyons, British Minister at Paris, who calls upon England to interfere and compel a peace between all Europe is involved in a general war. A London dispatch states that the military preparations of Russia are proceeding on a gigantic scale. There is great activity everywhere. The French made another sortie at Metz on Tuesday, the 27th. The force consisted of cavalry and artillery, which advanced as far as Aisle Quex, where the Prussians were encountered. After a severe conflict the French were defeated, though they carried off their wounded and dead, and all the Prussian prisoners captured. The Prussians have occupied Strasburg. An armistice has been concluded with the Prussians at Mezieres. It is thought it will continue until October 7. Verdun is besieged, but the Prussians have made no strong demonstrations against the place. The Prussians have captured Charmont and Sansons has been surrounded. General Cluseret, heading a revolutionary party, forced his way into the town Hall at Lyons yesterday, and harangued the people. The National Guard immediately arrested him and his adherents. A dispatch from Berlin states that the negotiations for the entry of the South German States into the Northern Confederation have failed.

Saturday, October 1st.

A dispatch from Tours, dated yesterday, says an engagement was then going on near St. Germain, on the road to Beauvais. It is reported that 4,000 Prussians have occupied Mautes. The National Guard now in active service at Paris numbers 375,000 men. A dispatch from Toul states that for three days cannonading has been heard in the direction of Pont a Mousson. It was reported that General Bourbaki had made a successful sortie from Metz, and that the Prussians lost very heavily. There is a rumor that the Duke of Nassau has been shot while riding in his carriage. General Ulrich arrived at Tours Saturday, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The sortie made at Soissons have been repulsed by the Germans. The French have asked a truce to bury the dead. The Germans at Strasburg captured one hundred and seventy siege guns, and the property in the bank at that place is estimated at \$60,000 francs.

Sunday, October 2nd.

A dispatch from General Trochu reports a reconnaissance in force on Friday occupying Meville, May, Thias and Chioy. The Prussians had been occupied by the Prussians. After a short engagement the French retired, in good order, under the guns of Forts Beetre and D'Ivry. A London dispatch says that on this day the Prussians captured 500 prisoners. Another account says 300 prisoners were taken and the French lost 1,200 in killed and wounded. General Guillaum was among the wounded.

A dispatch from Colmar reports that on Sunday another body of Germans crossed the Rhine and are moving on Mulhausen, another body is near Schleistadt and Neuf Chateau.

A corps of 100,000 men are forming at Toul to operate against Lyons. Bazaines army at Metz is reported in excellent condition. Strasburg has been required to quarter 8,000 troops released from the requisition for money. The sickness in the Prussian army is reported to be increasing. Count Bismark states that the reported conversation between King William and Napoleon, given by Dr.

Russell, of the London Times, is a piece of invention throughout. A letter of Napoleon to the King of Prussia, in regard to the recent peace negotiations, is given in our dispatches.

Wednesday, October 5th.

A special dispatch from Ostend says Prussia has demanded an explanation and an apology from the American Minister at Berlin, on account of an alleged violation of neutrality by the United States in permitting a shipment of munitions from New York to French ports. A French account of the battle near Paris on the 30th states that the Prussians were worsted at first, but afterward brought up a large force of artillery, when the French retreated. They were not pursued, and did not lose a man on the retreat. A dispatch from Rouen says continuous firing was heard yesterday on the heights of Epervon and around Rouen-bouillet. The Allgemeine Zeitung, in an official article on the position of the neutrals in the war, says Russia has sent a note to the Great Powers inviting attention to a basis of peace. Russia declares for the integrity of France, but for the dismantling of all the French fortresses on the German frontier, and an indemnity for the expenses of the war.

This, says the writer, is the plan of Napoleon. Austria proposes that that Alsace and Lorraine be made neutral territory, their neutrality to be guaranteed by all the European Powers. The Prussians, it is reported, have burned the village Bastille, and 1,600 women and children were burned and unassisted. M. Thiers, according to a London dispatch, says his representations to Russia were confined to placing the Tours Government in the most favorable light, and to showing the risks of Prussian aggression. He made no proposition whatever. A dispatch from Neuf Chateau says it is rumored there that the body of General Von Moltke was in the lead which recently passed through Toul.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

Immense Destruction in Virginia.

A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

Richmond, Va., October 2.

At midnight last night the river was still rising, and inundating still further the lower part of the city. Hundreds of persons were busy carrying off furniture from houses about to be swept away. In front of the St. Charles Hotel, about the center of the city, is anchored a schooner. Her crew pull off in boats as regularly as if at sea. Last night the Western Union Telegraph office was crowded with anxious people, trying to ascertain the whereabouts of friends who left in the late trains, and for whose fate they were anxious. The announcement that the river at Lynchburg was rising again, created much concern. In the lower part of the city, the only object of attention was a single gas lamp that still burned, though within a few inches of being submerged. The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad have put on four times the usual number of cars, so as to accommodate the Southern travel. The flood on the Anna River is the highest since 1857.

The families of Mr. Jennings and Mr. Miller, whose houses were near the river, were washed away, in all five persons. Jennings is supposed to have been drowned. His wife and two children are known to have perished. A young lady of the family clung to a tree forty-eight hours, but was washed away and drowned. Her death was witnessed by the crowd on the other bank of the river, but no boat was near by in which she might have been rescued. On the Manassas Railroad the bridges across the Northern and Southern Shenandoah rivers are gone. No information has been received from beyond Strasburg. Many lives are known to have been lost. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad above Harper's Ferry has been swept away. Scuttsville, in Albemarle County is inundated, and the destruction of property is very great. Eighteen lives have been lost. Trains are running regularly between Alexandria and Richmond.

Richmond, October 2.

A dispatch from Lynchburg this morning estimates the loss there by the flood at \$100,000. The loss of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is \$500,000 loss to canal is \$25,000, and to South Side Railroad \$500,000.

On Thursday, while the water was rising, Bates, Kinson, daughter and servant girl, Robert Whitehead, wife and three children, and a colored woman with her two children, were standing on an abutment of a canal bridge, waiting for a boat to take them off, when a dredging machine broke loose from above, and drifting against the abutment, carried it away with all that was on it. All were lost.

WASHINGTON, October 2.

The heavy rain of to-day and to-night creates apprehension of an additional damage from the flood.

Washington, D. C., October 2.

The direct communication between Washington and Lynchburg is entirely interrupted, wires washed away at several places on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and probably will be some days before it can be repaired. The lines are also down between Richmond and Lynchburg, and all business for southern places is so it via Augusta and Atlanta.

New Orleans business is also sent

via Augusta, or by the Cincinnati and Memphis routes. At one time it was feared that the wires would be carried away by the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg and all communication with the South cut off, but that danger is now past. The Baltimore and Ohio route, to Wheeling and Cincinnati is in good working order.

Fortress Monroe, October 2.

A storm from the north-east set in last evening and still continues blowing a gale. The Roads are full of shipping.

Baltimore, October 2.

A private dispatch from Harper's Ferry states that the number of lives lost at that place by the flood is forty-seven. Immense damage has been done in the valley of the Shenandoah. The Winchester Railroad, between Harper's Ferry and Halltown, is badly damaged. Above Harper's Ferry, the rise and flood is confined to the Shenandoah. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track is injured. The rain recommenced at one o'clock this afternoon and continues steadily at the present hour, eleven P. M.

Harper's Ferry, October 2.

About forty-seven lives were lost and thirty dwellings washed away by the flood. Benjamin and James Bateman and their families, Mrs. Shipps and family, Mrs. Carroll, and Jerry Harris, (colored) wife and two daughters are known to be drowned. All the buildings on the south side of the Shenandoah are injured and nine entirely washed away. Only a few buildings remain on the island, and it was there the greatest destruction of life occurred.

A TORPID SYSTEM.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls upon the body and intellect. There is little or no pain perhaps, but the mental vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seems to have departed and an indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the precursor of serious and dangerous insanity. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Dr. Cassell's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its drowsy state. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity and the operations of the specific, like fresh, cleared strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life and almost as if a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such radical changes should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkalis and minerals so extensively used in modern practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith on the mechanical efficacy of active poisons, but if these remedies will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alternative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

October 6, 1870—1mo.

MISLER'S HERB BITTERS.

This celebrated tonic and stimulant will restore the digestive organs to a perfectly healthy state. It is a powerful and efficient all morbid matter from the blood, cleanses the entire system, and produces the most vigorous action of the different organs of the human body. It is the Great Blood Purifier and Indisputable Remedy for Dyspepsia, Cholera, Cramps in the Stomach, Headache resulting from a deranged stomach, and also that harassing disease SICK HEADACHE, Biliousness, &c. The fact that in all parts of the land the medical faculty prescribe MISLER'S HERB BITTERS for their patients who are afflicted with these diseases, should convince the most sceptical that this proprietary compound is a medicine upon which they can rely as absolutely efficacious in curing such diseases as we have enumerated above. Sold by all druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

October 6, 1870—1mo.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

LOUGHEAD & PORTER,

DOORS, SASH AND SHUTTER

MANUFACTURERS

Of Every Description,

No. 22 HANCOCK STREET,

West of C. & D. R. R. Depot

CINCINNATI, O.

August 18, 1870—4mo—2du

SHOP Made Boots and Shoes, for Men and Boys, Ladies, and Children, made to order by my order and warranted to fit and give satisfaction to the wearer.

D. A. GIVENS,

September 22, 1870—4w.

HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?

Can you can Fruits as Cheap as I can

I buy my cans at

J. E. SMITH'S,

He can make more cans than any

body else can in Cynthiana.

Mr. Smith, takes pleasure in announcing, that he has on hand the largest assortment of Tin-ware and Stoves that has ever been on exhibition in Cynthiana—and that he invites the ladies to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

July 7, 1870.

W. W. BEAN

Tanner and Courrier,

DEALER IN Leather, Hides and Oil, French Domestic Calf Skins and Kips Shoe Findings, &c.,

No. 35, Lexington Pike,

COVINGTON, KY.

Market price paid for Hides and Leather the rough.

Nov. 26, '68—1y.

H. Kassauer,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

Candies, Wholesale and Retail

Scott St., bet. Third & Fourth,

COVINGTON, KY.

(All orders promptly attended to.)

June 21/6m.

Lumber! Lumber!

Shingles, Laths, Sash,

DOORS, BLINDS, &c.

We are now prepared to furnish all the above articles of

Greatly Reduced Prices.

and as low as they can be bought in Cincinnati.

Belong connected with one of the largest manufacturing of Lumber, at Saginaw, Michigan, enables us to sell in any quantity cheaper than any other dealer in this city.

We have now in our yard

2,000,000

net of seasoned Pine, Poplar and Hemlock lumber.

Extra "A" No. 1 is 100 sawed shingles.

500,000

cut Popular shingles, from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per thousand. Delivered on board of cars without extra charge.

CHARLES & MATTHEWS,

Lumber Dealers,

No. 62 Pike Street, Covington.

July 1, 1870.

NEW GROCERY HOUSE.

A NEW FIRM.

PAUL KING, JR. F. G. ASHBROOK,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

(At Jett's old stand.)

A new receiving and opening their

new stock of groceries, consisting of every article kept in a well arranged family

Grocery and Provision Store, they will continue to receive as fast as the necessity

demands all the new and fresh groceries, and at as cheap rates as they can be had in the city for.

By attention to business, we expect to merit the favor of the public, and especially from our numerous friends. Goods given in exchange for country produce.

FOR RENT!

Recker's Hall, heretofore occupied by

Mr. Smith for a School, is now for Rent. It is the best location in the city for a school, and the terms will be easy. For further particulars apply to

A. RENEKE.

Aug. 3, 1870—1y.



